

WEST

Help

Logout

.. Interrupt

Main Menu

Search Form

Posting Counts

Show S Numbers

Edit S Numbers

Preferences

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
protoz\$ same micron	34

7/6/01
West
D. Allen
Seacher

US Patents Full-Text Database

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database

JPO Abstracts Database

EPO Abstracts Database

Derwent World Patents Index

Database: IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

protoz\$ same micron

Refine Search:

Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 7/7/2001

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	protoz\$ same micron	34	<u>L7</u>
USPT	l3 and micron	78	<u>L6</u>
USPT	l4 not diameter	58	<u>L5</u>
USPT	l3 and (micron or um or micrometer or micro-meter or diameter)	151	<u>L4</u>
USPT	l2 and protoz\$	285	<u>L3</u>
USPT	diamond\$	53513	<u>L2</u>
USPT	diamond\$	53513	<u>L1</u>

WEST**Freeform Search****Database:**

US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:

Septata

Display: 50 Documents in **Display Format:** KWIC **Starting with Number** 1**Generate:** ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Image

Search

Clear

Help

Logout

Interrupt

Main Menu

Show S Numbers

Edit S Numbers

Preferences

Search History**Today's Date:** 7/5/2001

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	Septata	4	<u>L4</u>
USPT	Septata intestinalis	223	<u>L3</u>
USPT	Septata intestinalis	223	<u>L2</u>
USPT	Septata intestinalis	223	<u>L1</u>

Status: Path 1 of [Dialog Information Services via Modem]

Status: Initializing TCP/IP using (UseTelnetProto 1 ServiceID pto-dialog)
Trying 3106900061...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES

PLEASE LOGON:

***** HHHHHHHH SSSSSSSS?

Status: Signing onto Dialog

ENTER PASSWORD:

***** HHHHHHHH SSSSSSSS? *****

Welcome to DIALOG

Status: Connected

Dialog level 01.06.26D

Last logoff: 25jun01 17:24:47

Logon file405 05jul01 13:10:23

*** ANNOUNCEMENT ***

--Important Notice to Freelance Authors--

See HELP FREELANCE for more information

NEW FILE RELEASED

***EIU Business Magazines (File 622)

***IBISWorld Market Research (File 753)

***Investext PDF Index (File 745)

***Daily and Sunday Telegraph (London) Papers (File 756)

***The Mirror Group Publications (United Kingdom) (File 757)

UPDATING RESUMED

***Delphes European Business (File 481)

***Books In Print (File 470)

RELOADED

***Kompass Middle East/Africa/Mediterranean (File 585)

***Kompass Asia/Pacific (File 592)

***Kompass Central/Eastern Europe (File 593)

***Kompass Canada (File 594)

New pricing structure for Pharmaprojects (Files 128/928) from
April 1, 2001. Check Help News128 or Help News928 for further
information.

>>>Get immediate news with Dialog's First Release
news service. First Release updates major newswire
databases within 15 minutes of transmission over the
wire. First Release provides full Dialog searchability
and full-text features. To search First Release files in
OneSearch simply BEGIN FIRST for coverage from Dialog's
broad spectrum of news wires.

>>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<

>>> of new databases, price changes, etc. <<<

SYSTEM:HOME

Menu System II: D2 version 1.7.8 term=ASCII

*** DIALOG HOMEBASE(SM) Main Menu ***

Information:

1. Announcements (new files, reloads, etc.)
2. Database, Rates, & Command Descriptions
3. Help in Choosing Databases for Your Topic
4. Customer Services (telephone assistance, training, seminars, etc.)

5. Product Descriptions

Connections:

6. DIALOG(R) Document Delivery
7. Data Star(R)

(c) 2000 The Dialog Corporation plc

All rights reserved.

/H = Help

/L = Logoff

/NOMENU = Command Mode

Enter an option number to view information or to connect to an online service. Enter a BEGIN command plus a file number to search a database (e.g., B1 for ERIC).

?b 411

```
05jul01 13:10:26 User228206 Session D1514.1
$0.00 0.180 DialUnits FileHomeBase
$0.00 Estimated cost FileHomeBase
$0.00 Estimated cost this search
$0.00 Estimated total session cost 0.180 DialUnits
```

File 411:DIALINDEX(R)

DIALINDEX(R)

(c) 2001 The Dialog Corporation plc

*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated ***

*** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON command. ***

?s spiky? (5n) rotat? (5n) cell?

>>>No files selected. Use SET FILES to choose at least two files; then use

SELECT alone to reissue this SELECT statement.

?sf allscience

You have 287 files in your file list.

(To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)

?s spiky? (5n) rotat? (5n) cell?

Your SELECT statement is:

s spiky? (5n) rotat? (5n) cell?

Items	File
-----	-----
Examined 50 files	
Examined 100 files	
Examined 150 files	
Examined 200 files	
Examined 250 files	

No files have one or more items; file list includes 287 files.
One or more terms were invalid in 4 files.

?s diamond? (50n) protozo?

Your SELECT statement is:

s diamond? (50n) protozo?

Items	File
-----	-----
10	5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2001/Jul W1
2	16: Gale Group PROMT(R)_1990-2001/Jul 03
1	20: World Reporter_1997-2001/Jul 05
3	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2001/Jul W1
2	47: Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)_1959-2001/Jul 03
6	50: CAB Abstracts_1972-2001/Jun
1	71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2001/Jul W1
3	73: EMBASE_1974-2001/Jul W1
4	76: Life Sciences Collection_1982-2001/Apr

Examined 50 files

1 98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text_1984-2001/May
2 129: PHIND(Archival)_1980-2001/Jul W1
1 144: Pascal_1973-2001/Jul W1
3 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB_1976-2001/Jul 03
2 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2001/Jun W3
7 155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2001/Jul W2
1 156: Toxline(R)_1965-2000/Dec
4 162: CAB HEALTH_1983-2001/May
1 164: Allied & Complementary Medicine_1984-2001/Jul

Examined 100 files

Examined 150 files

4 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS_1978-2001/Jun W04
4 349: PCT Fulltext_1983-2001/UB=20010621, UT=20010614
3 440: Current Contents Search(R)_1990-2001/Jul W3
1 442: AMA Journals_1982-2001/Jul B1
2 457: The Lancet_1986-2000/Oct W1
6 484: Periodical Abs Plustext_1986-2001/Jun W4

Examined 200 files

1 621: Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)_1985-2001/Jul 03
2 636: Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)_1987-2001/Jul 03
1 649: Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM)_2001/Jun 28

Examined 250 files

11 652: US Patents Fulltext_1971-1979
6 653: US Patents Fulltext_1980-1989
12 654: US PAT.FULL._1990-2001/Jul 03
1 810: Business Wire_1986-1999/Feb 28

31 files have one or more items; file list includes 287 files.

?save temp

Temp SearchSave "TD330" stored

?rf

Your last SELECT statement was:

S DIAMOND? (50N) PROTOZO?

Ref	Items	File
N1	12	654: US PAT.FULL._1990-2001/Jul 03
N2	11	652: US Patents Fulltext_1971-1979
N3	10	5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2001/Jul W1
N4	7	155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2001/Jul W2
N5	6	50: CAB Abstracts_1972-2001/Jun
N6	6	484: Periodical Abs Plustext_1986-2001/Jun W4
N7	6	653: US Patents Fulltext_1980-1989
N8	4	76: Life Sciences Collection_1982-2001/Apr
N9	4	162: CAB HEALTH_1983-2001/May
N10	4	348: EUROPEAN PATENTS_1978-2001/Jun W04

31 files have one or more items; file list includes 287 files.

- Enter P or PAGE for more -

?b n4 n1:n3 n5:n31;exs

05jul01 13:14:59 User228206 Session D1514.2

\$6.78 5.426 DialUnits File411

\$6.78 Estimated cost File411

\$0.25 TYMNET

\$7.03 Estimated cost this search

\$7.03 Estimated total session cost 5.606 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2001/Jul W2

(c) format only 2001 Dialog Corporation

***File 155: This file has been reloaded. Accession numbers have changed.**

Please see Help News155 for further details.

File 654:US PAT.FULL. 1990-2001/Jul 03

(c) format only 2001 The Dialog Corp.

***File 654: Reassignment data current through 12/5/2000 recordings.**

File 652:US Patents Fulltext 1971-1979

(c) format only 2001 The Dialog Corp.

***File 652: Reassignment data current through 12/5/2000 recordings.**

Due to processing problems, the SORT command is not working.

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2001/Jul W1

(c) 2001 BIOSIS

File 50:CAB Abstracts 1972-2001/Jun

(c) 2001 CAB International

***File 50: Truncating CC codes is recommended for full retrieval.**

See Help News50 for details.

File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2001/Jun W4

(c) 2001 ProQuest

File 653:US Patents Fulltext 1980-1989

(c) format only 2001 The Dialog Corp.

***File 653: Reassignment data current through 12/5/2000 recordings.**

Due to processing problems, the SORT command is not working.

File 76:Life Sciences Collection 1982-2001/Apr

(c) 2001 Cambridge Sci Abs

File 162:CAB HEALTH 1983-2001/May

(c) 2001 CAB INTERNATIONAL

***File 162: Truncating CC codes is recommended for full retrieval.**

See Help News162 for details.

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2001/Jun W04

(c) 2001 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT Fulltext 1983-2001/UB=20010621, UT=20010614

(c) 2001 WIPO/MicroPat

File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2001/Jul W1

(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info

File 73:EMBASE 1974-2001/Jul W1

(c) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V.

***File 73: For information about Explode feature please**

see Help News73.

File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2001/Jul 03

(c)2001 The Gale Group

File 440:Current Contents Search(R) 1990-2001/Jul W3

(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2001/Jul 03

(c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2001/Jul 03

(c) 2001 The Gale group

File 129:PHIND(Archival) 1980-2001/Jul W1

(c) 2001 PJB Publications, Ltd.

File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2001/Jun W3

(c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 457:The Lancet 1986-2000/Oct W1

(c) 2000 The Lancet, Ltd.

***File 457: Due to production changes at The Lancet, the updating of this file is delayed.**

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2001/Jul 03

(c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 20:World Reporter 1997-2001/Jul 05

(c) 2001 The Dialog Corporation

***File 20: Duplicate Detection is currently not working in file 20**

File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2001/Jul W1

(c) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2001/May

(c) 2001 The HW Wilson Co.

File 144:Pascal 1973-2001/Jul W1

(c) 2001 INIST/CNRS

File 156:Toxline(R) 1965-2000/Dec

(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corporation

***File 156: This file is closed (no updates). For toxicology search strategy and changes to the file please see Help News156.**

File 164:Allied & Complementary Medicine 1984-2001/Jul

(c) 2001 BLHCIS

File 442:AMA Journals 1982-2001/Jul B1

(c)2001 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply

***File 442: UDs have been adjusted to reflect the current months**
data. See Help News442 for details. PY,PD sort temporarily do not work.

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2001/Jul 03

(c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2001/Jun 28

(c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28

(c) 1999 Business Wire

Set Items Description

--- -

Executing TD330

>>>SET HILIGHT: use ON, OFF, or 1-5 characters

441529 DIAMOND?

644999 PROTOZO?

S1 108 DIAMOND? (50N) PROTOZO?

?rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 654.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 652.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 653.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 20.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...examined 50 records (50)

>>>Record 20:5905470 ignored; incomplete bibliographic data, not retained -
in RD set

...examined 50 records (100)

...completed examining records

S2 69 RD (unique items)

?s s2/2000:2001

Processed 10 of 31 files ...

Processing

Processed 30 of 31 files ...

Completed processing all files

69 S2

20112082 PY=2000 : PY=2001

S3 8 S2/2000:2001

?s s2 not s3

69 S2

8 S3

S4 61 S2 NOT S3

?t s4/6/all

4/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

09606692 98041996 PMID: 9374591

Usefulness of new DNA extraction procedure for PCR technique in species
identification of *Entamoeba* isolates.

1997

4/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

07745357 92010536 PMID: 1717390

An antibiotic-free medium for the xenic cultivation of *Entamoeba*
gingivalis.

Jul 1991

4/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)

07289172 91067633 PMID: 2251238

A new medium containing antibiotics for the xenic cultivation of
Entamoeba *gingivalis*.

1990

WEST

Generate Collection

L5: Entry 2 of 6

File: USPT

Mar 14, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6036666 A

TITLE: Tampon applicator

BSPR:

Conventional tampons for absorbing catamenia, or impregnated with various spermicides, deodorants, etc. are well known in the art as are tampons utilized to carry medicaments into the vaginal cavity. However, a tampon for testing biological fluids which incorporate indicators such as, but not limited to litmus for determining pH balance and identifying other than normal bacterial activity in the biological fluid excreted from the vaginal cavity are virtually unknown in the art as described herein.

BSPR:

Extensive research in the field of Gynecology confirms that the vaginal cavity contains numerous naturally occurring bacterial flora which are very sensitive to the introduction of medicaments. The condition of the flora is generally identified by toxicity and can be measured via a pH test process well known in the medical field. As previously mentioned, a tampon or other hydrophilic material utilized for absorbing and testing of biological fluids incorporating in the manufacture an indicator such as litmus, for determining pH balance of biological fluid excreted from the vaginal cavity or such as keytone for testing excretions from the adjacent urethral opening are currently unknown in the art. This example of an indicator applied to test pH generally uses, but is not limited to litmus, also known as turnsole or lacmus, which contain litmus, a natural pigment obtained from lichens whose main principle is azolitmin manufactured primarily in a paperlike form whereby color-indicators range from acidic pH colored red (below 4.5) to alkaline pH colored blue (above 8.3). Azolitmin is a brownish-red coloring principle found in cudbear and other commercial litmus preparations for testing. Cudbear is a dusky-red-purple to very dusky red powder obtained from species of Rocella de Candolle, Lecanora Archius or other lichens. Amaranth is another commonly used herb that is a red azo dye used in place of cudbear preparations. There are no known toxic exposures to the agents constituent in litmus, its variations or principle components. Rather, litmus detects toxicity variations present in biological fluids indicative of other than normal conditions. Normal pH levels within the vaginal cavity range approximately from 3.8-4.2. When the vaginal pH is 5.0 or greater, levels indicate vaginosis or atrophic vaginal discharge as described in Principles and Practice of Clinical Gynecology, p. 598. Utilizing such tests provides a means for early detection of harmful bacterial activity which cause infections that could be identified via corresponding pH levels at an early and treatable stage. Due to the nature of the indicator, application is not harmful to the user nor is it chemically reactive to present medicaments.

WEST

Generate Collection

L5: Entry 3 of 6

File: USPT

Jun 23, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5769813

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5769813 A

TITLE: Indicator tampon applicator

DATE-ISSUED: June 23, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Peiler; Frances K.	Kaneohe	HI	96744	N/A
Peiler; Larisa H.	Stamford	CT	06902	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 604/11; 604/285

CLAIMS:

The invention claimed is:

1. A tampon applicator comprising;
a housing member capable of holding an insertable member;
said housing member supporting at least one pH indicator, wherein
said pH indicator would come into direct contact with a body fluid upon insertion
of the applicator into an individual and provide an instant pH reading upon
removal of the applicator.

WEST☐ Generate Collection

L5: Entry 5 of 6

File: USPT

Nov 15, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4784158 A

TITLE: Vaginal testing applicator and method

BSPR:

In one embodiment of the invention, the applicator body is dimensioned for insertion into the human vagina and has a length sufficient to position the front end of the applicator body proximate the center one-third of the vagina. In this embodiment the flexible sheath is formed with a closed end embracing the tip end of the probe and adhering thereto upon movement of the probe from the extended position to the retracted position, and the sensor used to detect the condition of the vagina is a strip of litmus paper.

DEPR:

As thus far described in detail, the applicator assembly includes structure which is broadly known in the prior art. Such prior art cavity testing apparatus have not, however, provided a self-testing system which is easily reusable. In order to provide a hygienically acceptable reusable applicator, the present applicator includes sheath means 25 which is formed and dimensioned for mounting over applicator body 10. Mounted to the exterior of sheath or sleeve 25 proximate an end thereof is sensor means 30, which in the case of a vaginal self-testing applicator may advantageously be a small strip of litmus or pH paper which is adhesively secured to the sheath.

DEPR:

Upon securement of sheath 25 to probe 15, the probe is moved to the retracted position, which movement causes pocket 28 of sheath means 25 and sensor means 30 to be retracted into recess 13, as shown in FIG. 3. Folds 42 in FIG. 2 can be seen to have provided sufficient material to permit retraction of the pocket and sensor into cavity 13 without pulling the sheath off the probe. The assembly then may be inserted into the body cavity to be tested, for example, the vagina, and the probe again is moved to an extended position, as shown in FIG. 4. In a particular embodiment illustrated, it envisages that the level of acidity in the human vagina is to be tested. In this embodiment, therefore, applicator body 10 has a length sufficient to position front end 11 proximate the middle one-third of the vagina, and sensor means 30 comprises a strip of litmus paper. Upon movement of the probe means to the extended position of FIG. 4, litmus paper 30 will extend outward of front end 11 and contact an interior wall of the vagina. As will be noted by comparing FIGS. 2 and 4, end 17 of the probe is depressed in FIG. 4 until knurled portion 39 reaches end wall 37. In this position ends 41 of fins 23 have not passed beyond slotted wall 36 so that the probe is not locked in the extended position.

DEPR:

After contact of litmus paper 30 with a vaginal wall and/or fluids, probe means 15 is retracted by releasing the pressure one end 17 of the probe, and the applicator assembly is removed from the vagina. As will be seen, therefore, during insertion of the applicator assembly into the vagina, retraction of the sheath and litmus paper into recess or cavity 13 shields the litmus paper from contact with cervical fluids and urine which could produce false test results. Similarly, after contacting the vaginal walls, the litmus paper is retracted into cavity 13 before withdrawing the applicator so that the litmus paper is shielded again from contact with the cervix.

DEPR:

Once the applicator is removed from the vagina, probe 15 can be moved to either of the extended positions shown in FIGS. 2 and 4, and the acidity of the vagina determined by observing the litmus paper. Once the test is complete sheath 25 can be stripped from the applicator by pulling the sheath off of the head of the probe to permit the applicator to be reused, usually after washing with soap and water.

water.

WEST

Generate Collection

L23: Entry 8 of 17

File: USPT

Jan 21, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5595871 A

TITLE: Detection and prevention of mycoplasma hominis infection

CLPR:

5. An isolated nucleic acid consisting of at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of Mycoplasma hominis DNA of pMhom120 having ATCC Accession Number 97512, or having at least about 70% complementarity to at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, and wherein said oligonucleotide does not hybridize to genomic DNA of Ureaplasma urealyticum, Mycoplasma genitalium, Mycoplasma hyorhinitis, Mycoplasma orale, Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Mycoplasma salivarium.

CLPR:

6. An isolated nucleic acid consisting of at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:7, or having at least about 70% complementarity to at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:7, and wherein said oligonucleotide does not hybridize to genomic DNA of Ureaplasma urealyticum, Mycoplasma genitalium, Mycoplasma hyorhinitis, Mycoplasma orale, Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Mycoplasma salivarium.

CLPR:

33. The method of claim 1 or 2 wherein said method further comprises contacting said target nucleic acid with salt, cation or pH conditions sufficient to permit amplification of said target nucleic acid by said amplification enzyme.

CLPV:

a) amplifying a Mycoplasma hominis target nucleic acid by contacting a sample to be tested for the presence of Mycoplasma hominis with at least one oligonucleotide for a time and under conditions sufficient to produce copies of said target nucleic acid, wherein said oligonucleotide consists of at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of Mycoplasma hominis DNA of pMhom120 having ATCC Accession Number 97512, or wherein said oligonucleotide has at least about 70% complementarity to at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, such that said complementarity is sufficient to permit said amplification, and wherein said oligonucleotide does not hybridize to genomic DNA of Ureaplasma urealyticum, Mycoplasma genitalium, Mycoplasma hyorhinitis, Mycoplasma orale, Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Mycoplasma salivarium; and

CLPV:

a) contacting a Mycoplasma hominis target nucleic acid in a sample to be tested for the presence of Mycoplasma hominis with at least one oligonucleotide probe for a time and under conditions to permit hybridization between said oligonucleotide probe and said nucleic acid target, wherein said oligonucleotide probe consists of at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of Mycoplasma hominis DNA of pMhom120 having ATCC Accession Number 97512, or wherein said probe has at least about 70% complementarity to at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, such that said probe is sufficiently complementary to hybridize to said target nucleic acid, and wherein said oligonucleotide probe does not hybridize to genomic DNA of Ureaplasma urealyticum, Mycoplasma genitalium, Mycoplasma hyorhinitis, Mycoplasma orale, Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Mycoplasma salivarium; and

CLPV:

a) amplifying a Mycoplasma hominis target nucleic acid by contacting a sample to be tested for the presence of Mycoplasma hominis with at least one oligonucleotide for a time and under conditions sufficient to produce copies of

said target nucleic acid, wherein said oligonucleotide consists of at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:7, or wherein said oligonucleotide has at least about 70% complementarity to at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:7, such that said complementarity is sufficient to permit said amplification, and wherein said oligonucleotide does not hybridize to genomic DNA of *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, *Mycoplasma genitalium*, *Mycoplasma hyorhinis*, *Mycoplasma orale*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Mycoplasma salivarium*; and

CLPV:

a) contacting a *Mycoplasma hominis* target nucleic acid in a sample to be tested for the presence of *Mycoplasma hominis* with at least one oligonucleotide probe for a time and under conditions to permit hybridization between said oligonucleotide probe and said nucleic acid target, wherein said oligonucleotide probe consists of at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:7, or wherein said probe has at least about 70% complementarity to at least 14 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:7, such that said probe is sufficiently complementary to hybridize to said target nucleic acid, and wherein said oligonucleotide does not hybridize to genomic DNA of *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, *Mycoplasma genitalium*, *Mycoplasma hyorhinis*, *Mycoplasma orale*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Mycoplasma salivarium*; and

Portner, Ginny

From: FSIMIONE@atcc.org
Sent: Monday, July 09, 2001 12:41 PM
To: Ginny.Portner@USPTO.GOV
Subject: RE: PTA-2129

We do not have much information on this, but it does appear to be a protozoan. In the information provided to assist us with the viability testing the following is noted: (1) reference to Diamond's medium (used for protozoa); (2) reference to "spherical contractile cysts", "ameboid cells", "spiky rotating cells" and "hyphal elements".

Frank P. Simone, Director
Professional Services
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)
10801 University Boulevard
Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209
Tele: 703-365-2704
Fax: 703-365-2745
Email: fsimione@atcc.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Ginny.Portner@USPTO.GOV [mailto:Ginny.Portner@USPTO.GOV]
Sent: Monday, July 09, 2001 11:33 AM
To: fsimione@atcc.org
Subject: PTA-2129

What is the general category of microorganism deposited? Thank you for any help in advance.

Ginny Portner
CM-1, 7e13
Patent Examiner
US-PTO
Art Unit 1645
(703) 308-7543

Free movement of Tritrichomonas foetus in a liquid medium: a video-microscopy study.

Monteiro-Leal LH; Farina M; de Souza W

Laboratorio de Biologia Celular e Tecidual, Univesidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Cell motility and the cytoskeleton (UNITED STATES) 1996, 34 (3)
p206-14, ISSN 0886-1544 Journal Code: CRD

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The present paper describes in detail the complex movement of the **protozoon** *Tritrichomonas foetus*. By the use of analogue and digital video techniques, we were able to analyze frame by frame the beatings of the anterior flagella and discuss their role in the movement of the cell. We also measured the productive displacement of the cell during one flagellar beating cycle. The obtained data were digitally improved and compared to analogue quantifications. It is shown that during 1 s of recorded movement, *T. foetus* performs 4 complete anterior flagella beating cycles (with active-like and recovery-like beatings). In each cycle the cell swims +/- 6.5 microns forwards, after the recovery of +/- 1.5 microns of receded movement. These observations led us to conclude that the estimated average speed of *T. foetus* is 25 microns/s, and that all flagella participate in the cell movement. The recurrent flagellum continuously contribute to the forward movement of the **protozoon**. The **cell** also performs **rotational** movements. The obtained results led us to suggest a model for the movement of *T. foetus*.

Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Image Processing, Computer-Assisted; *Microscopy, Video;

**Tritrichomonas foetus*--physiology--PH; Culture Media

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Culture Media)

Record Date Created: 19961204

HOMOGENEOUS GROWTH OF TRICHOMONAS-VAGINALIS IN A SEMI-SOLID CULTURE MEDIUM

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LANGUAGE: PORTUGUESE

ABSTRACT: Trichomoniasis is the most frequently diagnosticated of all sexually transmitted diseases. However, little information about the standardization of the etiological agent in a semi-solid culture medium is available. In this paper 10 strains of *Trichomonas vaginalis* were incubated in a semi-solid modified **Diamond** medium and the agar concentration, the inoculum and time of incubation were studied. These parameters permitted the homogeneous growth of the parasitic **protozoa** in all the culture medium. The most appropriated conditions were: inoculum of 105 or 106 *Trichomonas vaginalis*/ml, agar concentration of 0,6% and time of incubation of 72 hours.

DESCRIPTORS: STRAINS CULTURE CONDITIONS

CONCEPT CODES:

USPT	litmus same urethral	2	<u>L9</u>
USPT	litmus same urethr\$	4	<u>L8</u>
USPT	litmus same male	5	<u>L7</u>
USPT	litmus same male same reproductive	0	<u>L6</u>
USPT	litmus same vagin\$	6	<u>L5</u>
USPT	handle\$ same litmus	2	<u>L4</u>
USPT	l2 and (ph or acid\$ or alkali\$ or litmus).clm.	1	<u>L3</u>
USPT	l1 and hand\$.clm.	144	<u>L2</u>
USPT	(genita\$ or peni\$ or urethr\$).clm. and (tool\$ or instrument\$ or device\$ or sampler\$ or swab or collector or applicator).clm.	969	<u>L1</u>

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USPT	l10 and l16	142	L17
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USPT	l11 and (itraconazole or sporanox or flagyl or metronidazole or floxin or ofloxacin)	6	L15
USPT	l11 and (pseudopod\$ or feet or irregular or membrane)	32	L14
USPT	l11 and refract\$	3	L13
USPT	l11 and (round or sphere or elliptical or circular)	15	L12
USPT	l10 and l5 and l1	50	L11
USPT	protoz\$	5640	L10
USPT	periodic near colonial	0	L9
USPT	l1 and l4	1	L8
USPT	l6 and (l2 or l4)	0	L7
USPT	l5 and l1	186	L6
USPT	diamond\$	53513	L5
USPT	periodic near10 (colony or colonial)	18	L4
USPT	periodic near10 colonyperiodic near10 (colony or colonial)	0	L3
USPT	periodic near10 colony	17	L2
USPT	motile or flagel\$	3318	L1

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USPT	153 and alka1n\$	0	<u>L59</u>
USPT	153 and acid\$	0	<u>L58</u>
USPT	153 and ph	0	<u>L57</u>
USPT	153 and litmus	0	<u>L56</u>
USPT	153 and litmus.ti.ab.	0	<u>L55</u>
USPT	153 and litmus.c1m.	0	<u>L54</u>
USPT	133 and 149	26	<u>L53</u>
USPT	149 and (ph! or litmus or acid\$ or alka1\$).c1m.	55	<u>L52</u>
USPT	149 and pus!.c1m.	0	<u>L51</u>
USPT	149 and 145	0	<u>L50</u>
USPT	(meatus or urethra or penis).c1m. and (male or men)	1088	<u>L49</u>
USPT	146 and (men or male)	7	<u>L48</u>
USPT	5,425,377.pn.	1	<u>L47</u>

USPT	swab near5 ph	31	L46
USPT	swab same ph	317	L45
USPT	swab same litmus	0	L44
USPT	Pathotec	7	L43
USPT	141 and (genital\$ or urethr\$ or penis or penal)	12	L42
USPT	140 same collect\$	90	L41
USPT	pus!	964	L40
USPT	133 and pus.clm.	1	L39
USPT	137 and handle	35	L38
USPT	133 and (pus! or urine or secretion or vaginal or genital\$ or urethra).clm.	164	L37
USPT	134 and (ph or litmus or acid\$ or alkalin\$).clm.	18	L36
USPT	134 and (ph or litmus or acid\$ or alkalin\$)	118	L35
USPT	133 and handle	1261	L34
USPT	collection.clm. and device.clm.	5429	L33
USPT	131 and secret\$.clm.	7	L32
USPT	urethra.clm.	791	L31
USPT	129 and urethra.clm.	0	L30
USPT	secret\$.clm. and (ph or acid\$ or alkal\$ or litmus).clm.	1733	L29
USPT	secret\$.clm. and (ph or acid or alkaline or litmus)	2985	L28
USPT	126 and ph.clm.	36	L27
USPT	handle.clm.	84968	L26
USPT	ph.clm. and pen\$.clm. and handle.clm.	0	L25
USPT	ph.clm. and pen\$.clm.	371	L24
USPT	ph.clm. and genital\$.clm.	17	L23
USPT	litmus.clm. and genital\$.clm.	0	L22
USPT	litmus.clm. and reproductive.clm.	0	L21
USPT	litmus.ab. and handle	1	L20
USPT	litmus.ti. and handle	0	L19
USPT	device.clm. and litmus.clm.	2	L18
USPT	collector.clm. and litmus.clm.	0	L17
USPT	sampler.clm. and litmus.clm.	0	L16
USPT	pus same collector	39	L15
USPT	pus same ph same handle	0	L14
USPT	pus same ph	195	L13
USPT	litmus same swab	0	L12
USPT	litmus same pus	0	L11
USPT	litmus same urine same handle	0	L10